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Utah's Next Quarter Century: Revised Utah Projections 1985-2010

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During the next quarter century, Utah's population will grow by more than one million people to 2,681,000. Most of the increase will be attributed to natural population growth. Utah's average birth rate is expected to remain at its 1980 level, 3.14 births per woman, contrary to the downward trend in national birth rates. In-migration will exceed out-migration by 151,000, representing approximately 15 percent of total population growth. The school age population will increase by 209,700 or 50 percent between 1985 and 2010. The rate of employment growth over the next 25 years will slightly exceed the population growth rate, as 500,000 new jobs are added to the state's economy. Growth will not proceed at an even pace during the 1985 - 2010 period, nor will it be evenly distributed throughout the state. While all areas of the state are expected to share in population and economic growth, the Wasatch Front and Southwestern Multi-county Planning Districts will experience the greatest percentage increases. These are some of the conclusions resulting from recently revised projections of Utah's future.

Under the leadership of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget's Data Resources Section, a completely new projection of "Baseline" or "most likely" economic and demographic conditions, through the year 2010 for the State of Utah, its counties, and its multi-county planning districts (MCD's) is being prepared. Detailed discussions of procedures and assumptions, and of the projections themselves, will be presented in a forthcoming report titled, *Utah 2010*. Selected projections for the state and multi-county planning districts are reviewed in this article, and some of the critical assumptions underlying the projections are discussed.

Baseline 1984

The new economic and demographic projections derived are collectively designated, "Baseline 1984." A baseline reflects the future based on the existing economic structure of an area and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. Baseline 1984 is an attempt to depict the direction current trends are likely to take, with major changes in the economic base limited to those which are all but certain to occur. For example, Baseline 1984 does not assume synfuels development will occur in the Uintah Basin, nor projects like the nuclear waste repository in southeastern Utah. On the other hand, neither does it assume that Kennecott or Geneva Steel will shut down operations. Alternative projections which assume these events can be compared to the baseline projection to determine their impact.

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Characteristic of the baseline projection are declining growth rates over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize over the years as the economy matures.

Population Growth

All parts of the state are expected to participate in population growth (and its underlying economic expansion) throughout the next 25 years; however, growth rates among the multi-county planning districts will vary somewhat. The population of the Southwestern MCD is projected to increase from 56,050 in 1980 to 107,500 in 2010, which represents an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent (Table 1). This is the fastest growth rate for any MCD. At the other extreme, the Southeastern MCD shows an annual average growth rate of only 1.4 percent in expanding from 54,650 persons in 1980 to 82,600 in 2010.

The differential rates of growth among the MCD's will result in a redistribution of the state's population. The proportion of the total population residing in the Wasatch Front MCD will increase from 64.5 percent in 1980 to 67.2 percent in 2010. The Southwestern MCD's share of the state's population will increase from 3.8 to 4.0 percent, whereas the Southeastern MCD's share is expected to decline from 3.7 to 3.1 percent throughout the 30-year time period, 1980-2010.

The state as a whole is projected to reach a population of just over 2,681,000 in the year 2010, which represents an average annual increase of 2.0 percent from the July 1, 1980 population of 1,474,000. The calculated rate of growth for the State of Utah is more than double the projected national growth rate over the same period. As shown in Table 1, population will not increase at a steady pace throughout the three decades between 1980 and 2010. Population growth rates will be greatest during the 1980's and especially during the 1985 - 1990 period (2.8 percent). Population growth is projected to moderate during the 1990's with the lowest average rate experienced in the later half of the decade (1.3 percent). After the turn of the century, population is expected to increase at a slightly faster rate.

Components of State Population Change

Population change in any area over time results from three phenomena: (1) Births, (2) Deaths, and (3) Net In- or Out-Migration.

Births

Utah's birth rate has historically been the highest in the nation and has, in fact, recently shown a slight tendency to increase even though the national rate is trending downward. A critical assumption in Baseline 1984 is that Utah's "completed cohort fertility," i.e., the number of children a woman is likely to have during her lifetime, will remain constant. The state-wide average is 3.14, its 1980 level, with small variations among MCD's reflecting historical differences. This assumption represents an

Table 1
Utah Actual Population and Baseline Projections by MCD
1970 - 2010

MCD	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	72,300	79,700	93,350	106,500	121,200	131,800	139,900	149,800	163,600
Central	35,400	40,400	47,500	63,600	67,600	67,400	72,000	79,400	85,000
Mountainlands	151,500	191,300	239,400	271,300	309,700	325,100	326,900	344,600	379,100
Southeastern	37,200	43,950	54,650	59,700	64,200	68,100	70,300	75,300	82,600
Southwestern	35,650	44,400	56,050	65,600	72,800	79,800	87,200	96,400	107,500
Uintah Basin	20,850	29,650	34,100	40,700	46,700	49,300	51,600	55,600	60,300
Wasatch Front	713,350	804,500	948,950	1,068,200	1,230,200	1,378,200	1,490,700	1,630,400	1,803,000
State Total	1,065,900	1,234,000	1,474,000	1,665,700	1,912,400	2,099,600	2,238,700	2,431,400	2,681,100

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1980-2010
Bear River	1.97	3.21	2.67	2.62	1.69	1.20	1.38	1.78	1.89
Central	2.68	3.29	6.01	1.23	-0.06	1.33	1.98	1.37	1.96
Mountainlands	4.78	4.59	2.53	2.68	0.98	0.11	1.06	1.93	1.54
Southeastern	3.39	4.45	1.78	1.46	1.19	0.64	1.38	1.87	1.39
Southwestern	4.49	4.77	3.20	2.10	1.85	1.79	2.03	2.20	2.19
Uintah Basin	7.30	2.84	3.60	2.79	1.09	0.92	1.50	1.64	1.92
Wasatch Front	2.43	3.36	2.20	3.06	2.30	1.58	1.81	2.03	2.16
State Total	2.97	3.62	2.48	2.80	1.89	1.29	1.67	1.97	2.01

Source: Population and Projections – Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from population data.

important revision from previous baseline calibrations, when the assumption was made that Utah's fertility behavior would follow the national trend downward. Recent indications are that such a decline cannot be documented.

Of secondary importance in projecting the number of births annually is the change in timing of births. A higher proportion of women tend now to put off births to later years than was earlier the case. Paradoxically, a marked increase in late teenage births has also occurred. Therefore, the rates of the early 20's age groups, although still the peak childbearing ages, are somewhat lower than in earlier calibrations with corresponding increases in late-20's and early- and late-30's fertility rates and also in the fertility rates of the late-teenage years. The fertility rates selected result in a total of almost 1,488,000 births to Utah residents for the period 1980 - 2010. As Table 2 reveals, the number of births increased rapidly during the 1970's and is projected to taper off between 1980 and 2000. From 2000 to 2010, another surge of births is expected as another generation ages into prime childbearing ages.

Deaths

The number of deaths is expected to increase at an annual rate of 2.89 percent, well above the population growth rate. In terms of number of deaths per 1,000 persons, the rate rises from 5.50 in 1980 to 7.11 in 2010, despite the fact that survival rates for each age level are assumed to remain constant. The reason for this increase is that the population as a whole becomes more heavily concentrated in the older, lower survival rate age groups. For example, in 1980, 10.5 percent of the population was 60 years old and older. In 2010, this group is projected to increase to 12.9 percent of the total.

Table 2
Utah Births, Deaths, and Migration

Year	Births	Deaths	Migration
1970	26,953	7,063	15,260
1975	31,667	7,519	14,002
1980	41,786	8,103	12,217
1985	41,865	9,426	11,184
1990	44,482	11,575	15,413
1995	46,172	13,631	−353
2000	48,915	15,409	−2,906
2005	54,687	17,185	5,336
2010	61,284	19,069	14,297

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984.

Net Migration

Migration is typically the most volatile component of population change, and, as Table 2 shows, Baseline 1984 is no exception to this rule. Migration varies with economic conditions and with demographic changes. From 1980 to 2010, a total of 151,000 net in-migration is expected in the state (i.e., in-migration is expected to exceed out-migration by 151,000). The year of peak net in-migration is 1988 with a total of 18,300. A period of net out-migration occurs from 1995 to 2000, reaching a peak of 10,000 in 1996. Out-migration is created when the economy is not growing fast enough to provide jobs for the growing labor force. The period of out-migration is followed by another period of in-migration during the first decade of the 21st century.

School Age Population

The 15-year period from 1980 to 1995 is projected to experience very rapid growth in school age population (kindergarten through 12th grade). In 1995, there are projected to be 57 percent more school age children in the state than there were in 1980 (Table 3). The 15 years after 1995 see much less rapid growth, but the last five years of that period show the beginning of a major new wave of school age population increases. Over the entire 30-year projection interval, school age population increases by 79 percent from 350,143 in 1980 to over 627,000 in 2010.

Table 3
Utah School Age Population by Educational Level
1980 - 2010

Year	Primary (ages 5-11)	Secondary (ages 12-17)	Total
1980	199,090	151,053	350,143
1985	251,819	165,772	417,591
1990	291,729	206,066	497,795
1995	302,169	246,692	548,861
2000	307,017	253,115	560,132
2005	320,796	260,834	581,630
2010	355,123	272,178	627,301

Average Annual Percent Change

Year	Primary (ages 5-11)	Secondary (ages 12-17)	Total
1980-1985	4.81	1.88	3.59
1985-1990	2.99	4.45	3.58
1990-1995	0.71	3.66	1.97
1995-2000	0.32	0.52	0.41
2000-2005	0.88	0.60	0.76
2005-2010	2.05	0.86	1.52
1980-2010	**1.95**	**1.98**	**1.96**

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget. Percent change calculated from data.

Growth among the various school age groups is not uniform, as indicated in Table 3. In the first half of the 1980's the 5 - 11 year age group is projected to grow far more rapidly (4.8 percent annually) than the 12 - 17 year age group (1.9 percent annually). From 1985 to 1990, growth among the primary school age groups slows down to 2.99 percent annually, while the growth in secondary school age groups accelerates to 4.4 percent annually. The size of the secondary school age group continues to increase at a high rate (3.66 percent) from 1990 to 1995, whereas growth of the primary school group moderates significantly (.71 percent). These differential rates of increase have critical importance in planning construction of new elementary and secondary school facilities.

Household Formation

The number of households in the state is produced by applying age and sex specific household formation probabilities to each year's population. These probabilities are held constant over the projection interval. The application of the probabilities produce an increase in total households in the state from approximately 448,600 in 1980 to just over 901,000 in 2010, representing an annual average growth rate of 2.35 percent per year (Table 4). The household formation rate exceeds that of population growth due to the aging of the population. A slight decline in the average number of persons per household from 3.2 in 1980 to 3.0 in 2010 also reflects the aging population.

Employment

Total state employment is projected to increase from 617,320 jobs in 1980 to 1,203,681 jobs in 2010, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.25 percent, 0.24 percent higher than the state's projected population growth rate (Table 5). The higher employment growth rate reflects the greater proportion of people in the labor force, which is influenced by the aging of the population and an increasing tendency of women to enter the labor force. As is the case with population, employment growth does not occur at a constant rate over the projection interval. The employment growth rate peaks at 3.19 percent per year in the second half of the 1980's and declines thereafter to 1.86 percent per year in the 1995 - 2000 period. Employment rates after the turn of the century increase only minimally.

The composition of the job market in Utah is expected to change significantly from 1980 to 2010, as shown in Table 6. Agriculture, mining, and government jobs are projected to decline as percents of total state employment. The greatest proportional decrease will be within the government sector, as this sector's share declines from 20.3 percent in 1980 to 15.9 percent in 2010. The Wholesale and Retail Trade and Services sectors are expected to increase their proportions of total Utah jobs by 1.9 and 4.5 percent respectively. The other sectors remain relatively constant as percentages of state totals. The overall pattern appears to be one of slight movement away from dependence on the state's traditional extractive-heavy manufacturing-government economic base and toward services and trade as driving sectors in the Utah economy.

Summary of Assumptions

The Baseline 1984 projections are contingent upon many critical assumptions. Some of the assumptions incorporated into the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED), the model utilized to generate Baseline 1984, are the following:

- Constant age-specific fertility rates at levels that continue Utah's 3.14 average births per woman throughout her childbearing years.
- Constant age-specific mortality rates.
- Employment-related migration concentrated in early adult ages with much fewer middle-aged and older adults being likely to migrate.
- Constant age/sex-specific household formation probabilities.
- Labor force participation rates tending toward the increasing national projections in each age-sex specific group with a 10.7 percent increase in overall female labor force participation rates and an increased proportion of the labor force composed of women.

Two other major categories of model-driving assumptions concern (1) industrial sector specific basic employment assumptions and (2) the relationships between the number of people living in the state and the number of "residentiary" jobs located in the state to serve their needs. UPED utilizes what is called the economic base method in its economic component. This method organizes economic activity (as measured by number of jobs in UPED) into two broad categories: (1) basic jobs, which produce commodities — goods and/or services — to be consumed by people living outside the study area; and (2) residentiary jobs, which produce commodities to be consumed by residents of the local economy. (Residentiary activity is frequently called "service" or "population-dependent" activity.) The economic base

Table 4
Number of Utah Households by MCD
1980 - 2010

MCD	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	28,020	32,618	36,884	39,818	42,815	46,720	51,698
Central	14,526	17,619	18,452	18,723	20,115	21,769	22,956
Mountainlands	64,491	76,294	87,335	92,029	95,404	103,225	115,237
Southeastern	16,295	18,269	19,538	20,677	21,482	23,130	25,346
Southwestern	16,876	19,814	21,774	23,670	25,801	28,453	31,586
Uintah Basin	9,692	11,533	13,233	13,989	14,703	15,886	17,262
Wasatch Front	298,700	345,737	409,609	464,526	511,008	568,651	636,955
State Total	448,600	521,884	606,825	673,432	731,328	807,833	901,040

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1980-2010
Bear River	3.09	2.49	1.54	1.46	1.76	2.05	2.06
Central	3.94	0.93	0.29	1.44	1.59	1.07	1.54
Mountainlands	3.42	2.74	1.05	0.72	1.59	2.23	1.95
Southeastern	2.31	1.35	1.14	0.77	1.49	1.85	1.48
Southwestern	3.26	1.90	1.68	1.74	1.98	2.11	2.11
Uintah Basin	3.54	2.79	1.12	1.00	1.56	1.68	1.94
Wasatch Front	2.97	3.45	2.55	1.93	2.16	2.29	2.56
State Total	3.07	3.06	2.10	1.66	2.01	2.21	2.35

Source: Population and Projections — Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from data.

Table 5
Utah Employment by MCD
1980 - 2010

MCD	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	39,177	43,901	50,665	56,673	62,304	68,142	74,485
Central	18,407	25,657	24,550	25,437	27,312	29,925	32,046
Mountainlands	79,784	86,978	102,657	112,730	118,905	127,949	140,097
Southeastern	22,528	21,077	24,036	26,409	28,096	30,414	33,152
Southwestern	20,226	22,814	25,909	29,508	33,320	37,412	41,712
Uintah Basin	14,409	15,425	17,640	19,275	20,578	22,192	23,919
Wasatch Front	422,789	471,516	558,616	640,574	707,897	780,350	858,271
State Total	617,320	687,368	804,073	910,607	998,412	1,096,383	1,203,681

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1980-2010
Bear River	2.30	2.91	2.27	1.91	1.81	1.80	2.16
Central	6.87	−0.88	0.71	1.43	1.84	1.38	1.87
Mountainlands	1.74	3.37	1.89	1.07	1.48	1.83	1.89
Southeastern	−1.32	2.66	1.90	1.25	1.60	1.74	1.30
Southwestern	2.44	2.58	2.64	2.46	2.34	2.20	2.44
Uintah Basin	1.37	2.72	1.79	1.32	1.52	1.51	1.70
Wasatch Front	2.21	3.45	2.78	2.02	1.97	1.92	2.39
State Total	2.17	3.19	2.52	1.86	1.89	1.88	2.25

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from data.

Table 6
Utah Employment by Industry

Industry	1980 Number of Jobs	1980 Percent of Total	2010 Number of Jobs	2010 Percent of Total	1980-2010 Ave. Ann. Rate of Change
Agriculture	21,920	3.55	17,661	1.47	-.72
Mining	18,500	2.99	21,256	1.77	.46
Contract Construction	31,550	5.11	62,626	5.20	2.31
Manufacturing	87,700	14.21	176,474	14.66	2.36
TCPU*	34,120	5.53	69,249	5.75	2.39
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128,680	20.84	273,513	22.72	2.54
FIRE**	25,770	4.17	58,305	4.84	2.76
Services	99,430	16.11	248,383	20.64	3.10
Government	125,050	20.27	191,739	15.93	1.43
Non-Farm Proprietors	44,600	7.22	84,476	7.02	2.15
Total	617,320	100.0	1,203,681	100.0	2.25

*TCPU – Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities
**FIRE – Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

theory argues that basic jobs provide the major driving force leading to economic growth or decline.

In UPED, each of over 60 industrial sectors (agriculture, coal mining, chemical manufacturing, etc.) are separated into basic and residentiary components. Basic employment is analyzed and projected outside the model and is "fed" to the model as a major input. Residentiary employment, on the other hand, is produced within the model as a function of the number of people projected to be in the study area and of other inputs to the model.

Residentiary Employment Assumptions

Residentiary employment is dependent upon projections of national population and national employment in each industrial sector as well as assumptions about the extent to which each area of the state is able to provide each sector's goods and services for its own population. National-level employment and population projections are developed from federal governmental agency projections. The national population projections (with sex and single year of age detail) is contained in the *Series 14-Middle Series* projection produced by the Bureau of the Census. The national employment projections are adopted from series produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, agencies of the Departments of Labor and Commerce, respectively.

Base year estimates of the relationship between national and study area residentiary employment per capita for each sector are produced in initial calibration analyses. These relationships demonstrate the relative ability of the study area to meet local consumption demands. The critical question is whether local provision of residentiary goods and services should be expected to change over time. An increase would imply that the study area is becoming more self-sufficient. This phenomenon is known as "import substitution." A decrease, on the other hand, would imply that the study area is becoming more dependent on outside sources of supply for such commodities.

There appears to be no reason to expect such import relation-type structural changes to occur in any of the state's MCD's in Baseline 1984. Thus, the 1983 estimates of the relationships between study area and national level residentiary employment per capita are held constant for all industrial sectors in all MCD's. As should be expected, the metropolitan MCD's (Wasatch Front and Mountainland) have higher values than the less self-sufficient rural MCD's.

One result of assuming no change in self sufficiency is the relative constancy of the "economic base multiplier" (i.e., total employment divided by total basic employment) over the projection interval. At the state level, the multiplier was estimated at 2.1 in 1983. By 2010, this value increases to 2.2. This slight increase results primarily from the slightly higher concentration of people and jobs in the metropolitan MCD's. The MCD-level 1980 multipliers implied by the Baseline 1984 calibration vary from 1.8 in the Uintah Basin to 2.2 in the Wasatch Front.

It must be emphasized that in many applications of UPED, projecting the impacts of very large scale economic developments will require changing assump-

tions to reflect increased self sufficiency resulting from a major increase in the size of an MCD's internal market. For example, such an adjustment would be required to properly project the impact in the Uintah Basin of the thousands of permanent basic jobs that would be created in that MCD if a full scale oil shale industry were to be developed. The UPED model is built to accommodate such analytical requirements routinely.

Basic Employment Assumptions

Basic employment estimates by sector for each MCD for the year 1983 were produced as part of the initial calibration process. A major analytical and judgmental effort was subsequently carried out to project the future growth and/or decline of these figures through 2010. Two different approaches were adopted and their results were combined to produce the basic employment projections upon which Baseline 1984 is based.

Statistical Analysis - The first approach is based upon statistical analysis of historical employment data. Seven different statistical models were specified as alternative hypothetical "explanations" of sector and MCD-specific employment histories. Historical employment data were fitted to each of the seven models. Several of the models attempted to use relationships of MCD to national employment levels. National forecasts by industry were then used to forecast MCD employment by industry. The results of each model were evaluated for goodness of fit and reasonableness of the basic employment projections produced by extending each model through the year 2010. For most sectors in most MCD's, one of the seven models provided both a good "explanation" of historical experience and a reasonable projection of future basic employment growth or decline.

Judgment - Special Knowledge - In many cases, however, dramatic alternations from past trends are virtually certain to occur over the next 30 years. No statistical analysis of past history can reveal or capture the magnitude of such changes. Thus, a second, judgmental approach to basic employment projections was also carried out. Listings of potential major economic developments, including descriptions of their probable timing and employment levels, were developed for each MCD by local-level planners and officials with the cooperation and assistance of state-level analysts. These lists were subjected to intense review and analysis. This process focused on three aspects of each event listed: (1) the likelihood of its actually occurring; (2) the basic, as opposed to residentiary, nature of the activity; and (3) the extent to which the event represents a real break from past trends as opposed to being the likely specific events constituting the growth (or decline) implications of the statistical analyses described earlier.

Major economic developments which were found to be highly likely to occur, which are basic in nature, and which represent clear changes from past trends were built into the Baseline 1984 basic employment projections. In some cases, the jobs associated with these developments were either added to or subtracted from the projections developed in the statistical analyses. In others, the development was of such generality and magnitude that it was used to replace the statistical analysis projections entirely.

Conclusions

Utah can expect to continue to experience relatively rapid growth through the rest of the 20th century and well into the 21st. The growth rate in Utah will not, however, be evenly distributed across the state. In particular, the historically natural resource dependent rural counties face the prospect of not being able to provide adequate jobs to employ all of their young people as they age into the labor force. Indeed, for several years around the turn of the next century, the entire state will experience out-migration as a result of inadequate employment opportunities. The overall state-level picture for most years, however, is one of adequate job growth to meet Utahns' employment needs and of continued in-migration. The geographic distribution of these jobs, however, will probably require migration within the state from the slower growth MCD's to those which are growing more rapidly, particularly the metropolitan counties.

These expectations, as expressed in Baseline 1984, are of course, based on a set of crucial assumptions about future economic and demographic behavior. Although the projections represent a consensus and the best efforts of a large number of planners, officials, and analysts at both state and local levels, some of them will ultimately prove to be wrong. Because the future course of events influencing economic and demographic changes is inherently and irreducibly uncertain, a regular program to review and update baseline projections on a yearly basis has been implemented by the State Office of Planning and Budget. Furthermore, the projection models have been designed to facilitate subsequent analysis of the economic and demographic impacts of major developments not included in the current baseline projections.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	16,225	14,796	9.7	15,736.8	14,346.1	9.7
New Corporations (no.)	365	495	-26.3	485.8	481.8	0.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,950	5,316	11.9	6,339.1	5,052.2	25.5
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	58.5	49.7	17.7	58.7	55.9	4.9
Lambs (cwt)	59.7	43.7	36.6	54.8	50.1	9.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.9	12.8	0.8	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	72.0	82.0	-12.2	80.9	76.1	6.4
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	24,689	25,256	-2.2	27,509.5	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	114,600	169,400	-32.3	143,850.0	483,675.0	-70.3
Residential	74,400	61,900	20.2	72,008.3	58,425.0	23.2
Nonresidential	20,600	53,700	-61.6	38,691.7	38,891.7	-0.5
Public Works and Utilities	19,600	53,800	-63.6	33,133.3	386,350.0	-91.4
Total Permit Construction[4] (thous. of dol.):	124,531.4	115,979.7	7.4	116,874.5	89,704.5	30.3
Residential	51,654.4	64,999.2	-20.5	62,723.3	50,832.1	23.4
Nonresidential	61,035.9	28,837.2	111.7	40,387.3	27,788.0	45.3
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,841.1	22,143.3	-46.5	13,763.9	11,084.4	24.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,102	1,318	-16.4	1,449.4	1,132.6	28.0
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	729.5[r]	703.3	3.7	703.1	679.4	3.5
Total Employed Persons	688.9[r]	649.0	6.1	654.3	615.0	6.4
Unemployed Persons	40.6[r]	54.3	-25.2	48.8	64.4	-24.3
Percent Total Labor Force	5.6[r]	7.7	-27.3	7.0	9.5	-26.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	609.5[r]	580.9	4.9	591.8	560.9	5.5
Manufacturing	96.3[r]	88.9	8.3	92.6	83.8	10.6
Mining	12.5[r]	14.4	-13.2	13.6	14.2	-4.1
Contract Construction	37.7[r]	33.5	12.5	32.6	27.6	18.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.8[r]	37.0	-0.5	36.5	35.7	2.4
Wholesale Trade	36.9[r]	34.9	5.7	35.0	34.1	2.6
Retail Trade	106.8[r]	100.9	5.8	103.8	98.3	5.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[3]	30.3[r]	28.5	6.3	29.3	27.7	6.0
Services[3]	121.5[r]	115.0	5.7	117.8	111.4	5.7
Federal Government[4]	37.6[r]	37.1	1.3	37.2	37.1	0.1
State Government[4]	33.2[r]	32.7	1.5	34.9	34.0	2.5
Local Government[4]	59.2[r]	58.0	2.1	58.5	57.0	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.8[r]	39.2	1.5	40.2	38.8	3.6
Mining	43.5[r]	41.7	4.3	43.2	42.0	3.0
Contract Construction	37.9[r]	39.1	-3.1	37.4	38.0	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	37.9[r]	38.7	-2.1	37.3	37.4	-0.3
Retail Trade	29.5[r]	29.1	1.4	29.2	28.5	2.5
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,099.9[r]	5,349.0	-23.4	5,685.0	10,318.3	-44.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,133.8	1,839.0	16.0	1,981.5	1,732.2	14.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	56,853.8	54,800.0	3.7	110,069.2	90,201.8	22.0
Sales and Use Tax	33,070.7	2,170.1	1,423.9	38,495.0	32,783.7	17.4
Motor Fuel Tax	5,477.8	7,369.9	-25.7	5,926.9	5,768.5	2.7
Individual Income Tax	30,214.4	27,215.7	11.0	33,855.8	29,510.1	14.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,077.4	2,183.9	-50.7	3,816.6	2,750.1	38.8
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,098.8	1,127.6	-2.6	1,138.9	1,068.5	6.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,937.5	4,394.6	-10.4	4,220.3	4,182.5	0.9
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,157.5	2,459.9	28.4	2,838.6	2,233.1	27.1
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	12,702.6	4,959.9	156.1	11,378.3	7,334.8	55.1
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,152	1,271	-9.4	1,219.2	1,252.1	-2.6
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	na	12,865	na	na	14,268.3	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	592,052	537,217	10.2	603,380.9	597,699.9	1.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	40,519	39,642	2.2	34,002.1	35,087.2	-3.1
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	220.6	10.1	2,084.2	379.8	288.2	31.8
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,203.6	1,248.4	-3.6	914.6	941.3	-2.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	453,031	443,664	2.1	450,230.3	441,481.2	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,209	152,886	8.1	160,207.1	147,982.1	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	424,699	405,017	4.9	421,111.2	403,404.3	4.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,689	38,912	7.1	40,795.8	38,396.1	6.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	406,814	396,020	2.7	408,812.8	400,658.0	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	532	528	0.8	526.2	542.3	-3.0

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.0[r]	47.5	5.3	48.1	45.8	5.0
Unemployment Rate	3.7[r]	6.4	-42.2	5.2	7.4	-29.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,279.6	11,082.6	10.8	11,171.0	10,047.7	11.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	138	154	-10.4	176.2	157.6	11.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	287.4	537.3	-46.5	325.7	342.4	-4.9
Electric Customers (residential)	30,962	29,535	4.8	30,460.3	28,957.4	5.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,322	2,268	2.4	2,306.0	2,216.1	4.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,090	40,637	3.6	41,944.7	40,465.8	3.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	44	4.5	44.8	45.3	-1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,204	37,775	1.1	37,707.6	37,320.2	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,105	6,585	7.9	6,758.0	6,397.5	5.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	314.9[r]	301.4	4.5	308.6	291.7	5.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	7.4	-24.3	6.4	8.9	-28.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	35,765.7	60,720.4	-41.1	56,142.2	40,507.5	38.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	552	598	-7.7	819.8	535.3	53.2
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,856.4	10,442.5	-43.9	6,476.7	6,265.3	3.4
Electric Customers (residential)	215,386	200,459	7.4	212,189.8	199,829.8	6.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,031	15,879	13.6	17,388.4	15,626.3	11.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	196,821	190,607	3.3	197,080.8	191,419.3	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	241	240	0.4	238.7	247.0	-3.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	212,333	207,903	2.1	210,953.7	206,805.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,022	100,500	8.5	105,733.4	97,083.5	8.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.2[r]	66.8	5.1	67.1	63.6	5.4
Unemployment Rate	6.4[r]	7.5	-14.7	7.1	10.0	-28.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	43,847.7	10,810.8	305.6	13,152.9	9,837.0	33.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	78	114	-31.6	115.3	100.4	14.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	734.8	1,413.6	-48.0	799.4	817.4	-2.2
Electric Customers (residential)	46,654	45,695	2.1	47,076.8	45,666.2	3.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,539	5,263	5.2	5,469.7	5,250.4	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,833	55,153.0	3.0	57,002.3	55,705.6	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67.0	0.0	65.3	66.3	-1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,278	60,144	1.9	60,389.2	59,254.5	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,667	13,278	10.5	14,049.4	12,784.0	9.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.6[r]	50.6	5.9	52.2	49.8	4.7
Unemployment Rate	5.2[r]	9.2	-43.5	7.6	10.5	-27.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,342.7	6,737.1	38.7	11,127.5	7,535.2	47.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	69	78	-11.5	78.4	72.8	7.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	479.9	940.2	-49.0	556.8	578.1	-3.7
Electric Customers (residential)	49,948	49,088	1.8	49,877.3	49,071.1	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,485	4,368	2.7	4,449.3	4,365.8	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,494	44,742	1.7	46,020.3	45,252.8	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	76	1.3	76.5	82.8	-7.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,447	43,277	2.7	44,368.8	43,177.1	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,217	9,744	4.8	10,113.9	9,569.5	5.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1]Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2]Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3]Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4]Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5]Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6]Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,155	na	na	14,434.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	445	495	-10.1	481.7	490.2	-1.7
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,484	na	na	5,137.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.80	49.90	13.8	59.2	55.6	6.6
Lambs (cwt)	59.40	46.90	26.7	55.8	50.2	11.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.50	13.20	2.3	12.9	12.9	-0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	72.00	81.00	-11.1	80.2	77.4	3.6
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	36,942	26,936	37.1	28,343.3	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	128,700	131,500	-2.1	143,616.7	487,075.0	-70.5
Residential	47,600	82,000	-42.0	69,141.7	61,258.3	12.9
Nonresidential	61,100	21,800	180.3	41,966.7	37,908.3	10.7
Public Works and Utilities	20,000	27,700	-27.8	32,491.7	387,900.0	-91.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	160,833.1	97,415.5	65.1	122,159.3	91,644.9	33.3
Residential	70,531.6	60,659.2	16.3	63,546.0	52,938.1	20.0
Nonresidential	73,327.7	24,409.3	200.4	44,463.8	27,675.3	60.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,973.8	12,347.0	37.5	14,149.4	11,031.4	28.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,803	1,345	34.1	1,487.6	1,179.0	26.2
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	734.1	697.0	5.3	706.1	683.4	3.3
Total Employed Persons	691.9	645.8	7.1	658.1	618.9	6.3
Unemployed Persons	42.3	51.3	-17.5	48.0	64.5	-25.6
Percent Total Labor Force	5.8	7.4	-21.6	6.8	9.5	-27.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	611.2	583.4	4.8	594.1	562.6	5.6
Manufacturing	96.2	89.7	7.2	93.1	84.2	10.6
Mining	11.9	14.5	-17.9	13.4	14.1	-4.6
Contract Construction	37.2	33.4	11.4	33.0	28.0	17.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.4	36.9	-1.4	36.5	35.7	2.1
Wholesale Trade	37.0	34.5	7.2	35.2	34.1	3.1
Retail Trade	107.9	100.6	7.3	104.4	98.5	6.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[3]	30.3	28.4	6.7	29.5	27.8	6.0
Services	121.6	115.0	5.7	118.3	111.8	5.9
Federal Government	37.2	36.7	1.4	37.2	37.1	0.2
State Government[4]	35.8	35.4	1.1	34.9	34.1	2.3
Local Government[4]	59.8	58.3	2.6	58.6	57.1	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.8	40.2	-1.0	40.2	39.0	3.1
Mining	43.9	43.0	2.1	43.3	41.9	3.3
Contract Construction	38.3	37.4	2.4	37.5	37.9	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	36.2	37.7	-4.0	37.2	37.5	-0.8
Retail Trade	28.8	28.9	-0.3	29.2	28.6	2.1
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,180.8	4,698.4	10.3	5,725.2	9,887.4	-42.1
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,146.8	1,851.0	16.0	2,006.1	1,751.4	14.5
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	42,771.2	35,740.0	19.7	110,655.1	89,933.1	23.0
Sales and Use Tax	10,548.8	6,633.8	59.0	38,821.3	32,667.9	18.8
Motor Fuel Tax	6,384.2	3,124.9	104.3	6,198.5	5,438.9	14.0
Individual Income Tax	13,011.1	13,791.1	-5.7	33,790.8	29,601.0	14.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,027.5	4,851.5	-37.6	3,664.6	2,876.8	27.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,122.3	1,023.0	9.7	1,147.2	1,070.8	7.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,482.3	4,489.8	-0.2	4,219.7	4,201.9	0.4
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,732.9	na	na	2,317.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	7,150.9	na	na	7,351.4	na
Coal[5] (thous. short tons)	na	1,117	na	na	1,226.2	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	na	15,366	na	na	14,263.7	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	603,118	497,944	21.1	612,145.4	596,196.4	2.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	31,262	33,173	-5.8	33,842.8	34,964.8	-3.2
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	25.0	258.4	-90.3	360.4	310.1	16.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	796.7	na	na	952.1	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	455,888	447,421	1.9	450,935.8	442,041.0	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,853	154,631	7.3	161,142.3	148,846.7	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	427,406	407,337	4.9	422,783.6	404,379.7	4.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,513	38,522	7.8	41,045.0	38,507.9	6.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	408,455	398,472	2.5	409,644.7	401,191.6	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	526	527	-0.2	526.1	540.3	-2.6

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.5	47.3	4.7	48.3	45.9	5.2
Unemployment Rate	3.6	6.0	-40.0	5.0	7.3	-31.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,609.1	8,170.4	-6.9	11,124.2	10,118.5	9.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	90	108	-16.7	174.7	160.1	9.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	287.8	306.5	-6.1	324.2	318.2	1.9
Electric Customers (residential)	31,125	29,736	4.7	30,576.1	29,026.8	5.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,354	2,270	3.7	2,313.0	2,220.3	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,191	40,781	3.5	42,062.2	40,541.3	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	44	2.3	44.9	45.2	-0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,355	37,898	1.2	37,745.7	37,402.3	0.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,267	6,571	10.6	6,816.0	6,421.7	6.1
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	316.7	302.9	4.6	309.8	292.8	5.8
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.9	-17.4	6.3	8.9	-29.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	111,410.4	48,876.0	127.9	61,353.4	42,487.9	44.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,287	750	71.6	864.6	570.1	51.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,210.8	5,801.6	7.1	6,510.8	5,859.3	11.1
Electric Customers (residential)	217,441	201,347	8.0	213,531.0	200,445.1	6.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,941	15,856	13.1	17,562.2	15,713.3	11.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	197,273	191,319	3.1	197,577.0	191,711.2	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	237	240	-1.3	238.4	246.3	-3.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	213,113	208,895	2.0	211,305.2	207,059.5	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,360	101,653	7.6	106,375.7	97,637.5	8.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.5	67.6	4.3	67.3	63.8	5.5
Unemployment Rate	5.9	7.1	-16.9	7.0	9.9	-28.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,793.4	8,156.4	44.6	13,456.0	9,577.8	40.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	75	94	-20.2	113.7	100.8	12.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	752.8	685.9	9.8	805.0	761.8	5.7
Electric Customers (residential)	46,286	46,243	0.1	47,080.4	45,688.3	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,383	4,969	8.3	5,504.2	5,235.6	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,126	55,644	2.7	57,125.8	55,775.5	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67	0.0	65.3	66.3	-1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,852	61,202	1.1	60,443.3	59,354.0	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,787	13,584	8.9	14,149.7	12,879.6	9.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.4	50.8	5.1	52.4	50.0	4.8
Unemployment Rate	6.0	8.9	-32.6	7.4	10.4	-29.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,340.4	9,763.0	-14.6	11,008.9	7,886.1	39.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	76	148	-48.6	72.4	80.3	-9.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	733.8	508.0	44.4	575.6	542.0	6.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,107	49,352	1.5	49,940.2	49,121.6	1.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,515	4,355	3.7	4,462.6	4,368.4	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,897	45,206	1.5	46,077.9	45,299.5	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	76	0.0	76.5	82.0	-6.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,534	43,419	2.6	44,461.7	43,197.6	2.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,198	9,816	3.9	10,145.8	9,597.7	5.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1]Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2]Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3]Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4]Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5]Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6]Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,747.2	3,431.7	9.2	3,607.4	3,251.1	11.0
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,079.1	2,814.9	9.4	2,969.2	2,709.5	9.6
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	164.3	155.0	6.0	161.8	144.1	12.3
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	321.4	284.0	13.2	301.4	272.5	10.6
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	164.5	162.9	1.0	165.6	152.3	8.7
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	315.3	302.6	4.2	309.1	296.7	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	296.6	285.7	3.8	293.3	283.2	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	341.2	326.8	4.4	334.2	321.5	3.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumerc) Transportation	315.5	305.0	11.9	322.1	296.6	8.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	385.5	362.9	-13.1	343.0	353.6	-3.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	426.7	425.1	-9.3	399.6	419.7	-4.8
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	291.6	287.6	1.4	290.4	284.9	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	226.2	218.2	3.7	222.2	214.0	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.0	111.9	1.9	113.2	111.3	1.7
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	105.6	102.0	3.5	104.4	100.2	4.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	8.8	-15.9	7.7	10.0	-22.9
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	18,388.5	16,028.1	14.7	17,359.1	15,947.2	8.9
Residential	8,340.5	8,223.4	1.4	8,430.7	7,553.8	11.6
Nonresidential	7,402.0	5,586.5	32.5	5,988.7	5,019.5	19.3
Non-Building	2,646.0	2,218.2	19.3	2,939.7	3,394.8	-13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	142,013	146,052	-2.8	148,518.1	139,657.1	6.3
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	9.97	8.71	14.5	9.6	8.5	13.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.66	11.21	4.0	12.0	10.7	12.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	12.58	11.00	14.4	12.0	10.9	9.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	11.80	na	na	12.4	na

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1]The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

Note: Due to lack of space National Data for September 1983-84 has been omitted. Data for this month can be obtained by contacting Holly Southwick at 581-6333.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

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Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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